

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4381

一八八二年九月廿九日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1871.

英  
華

PRIOR \$21 PER MONTH

## Arrivals.

|          | Banks.  |
|----------|---|
| Nov. 19. | PACIFICA French ship, 600, Carcaso, Saigon, November, and 10,000 piculs Rice—Gau & Co.                        |
| Nov. 20. | HERCULES, from Whampoa.   |
| Nov. 20. | GODAVARI, from, str. 307, Fonche, Yoshimura 12th November, General—MESSRS. MARSHAL.                           |
| Nov. 20. | MARTIN LUTHER, Kurs ship, 773, L Barred, Wladivostok 7th November, Ballast—SIMSON & CO.                       |
| Nov. 20. | HAI-LONG, Brit. str. 277, Farrow, Aberdeen 19th September, and Singapore 11th November, General—D. LEAK & CO. |
| Nov. 20. | SUWANNA, Amer. str. 708, Clark, San Canton, General—AUS. HEARD & CO.  |
| Nov. 20. | CRAIG ELLACHEE, Brit. brig. 228, Banty, Newchwang, Beans—ARTHUR, KAHIER & CO.                                 |
| Nov. 20. | HILDA, Brit. bk. 306, Graham, Newchwang 12th November, 7,600 piculs Beans—BOYD, HUBER & CO.                   |
| Nov. 20. | BRITISH CONSTITUTION, Brit. bk. 427, Shaw, Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th September, Coals—P. M. S. S. CO.           |

## Departures.

|          |                                  |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| Nov. 19. | CORINTHIA, for Singapore.        |
| Nov. 19. | RESOLUTION, for Singon.          |
| Nov. 19. | ELITE, for Port Elizabeth.       |
| Nov. 19. | LOLA, for Macao.                 |
| Nov. 19. | HUMBOULD, for Seipon.            |
| Nov. 20. | CATHAY, for Whampoa.             |
| Nov. 20. | SIR J. JEVESHEW, str. for W'pos. |
| Nov. 20. | GOOLDEN DRAGON, for Macao.       |
| Nov. 20. | EBED COA, for Macao.             |

## Clearances.

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,     | 20TH NOVEMBER. |
| Cathaya, for Whampoa.              |                |
| Thales, str. for Manila.           |                |
| Golden Dragon, for Macao.          |                |
| Rebecca, for Macao.                |                |
| John Jackson, for Bangkok.         |                |
| Tamara, for Manila.                |                |
| M. de St. Adelgode, for Bombay.    |                |
| Sir J. Jeveshew, str. for Whampoa. |                |

## Passengers.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Per HAI-LONG, str. from Aberdeen, &c.            | 1 Chinese. |
| For Martin Luther, from Wladivostok, 1 European. |            |
| Per Hilda, from Newchwang, 1 Chinese.            |            |
| Per Hilda, from Newchwang, 1 Chinese.            |            |

## Reports.

|  |
|--|
| The British bark Hilda reports left Newchwang on 12th November, had N.E. monsoon all the passage.  |
| The British steamer Hailong reports from Singapore had light variable airs and fine weather to the Loozon Coast; from there strong N. Easterly gales and high sea till arrival.  |
| The French ship Paulista reports left Saigon on 2nd November, had strong N.W. monsoon and heavy seas all the passage till arrival since Green Island on 15th November at 4:30 p.m.; arrived in harbour on the 26th instant.  |
| The Russian ship Maria Luther reports left Wladivostok N.E.W. on 20th September; had on leaving variable winds to the Equator, which lasted for two days, then had N.W. monsoon and heavy seas all the passage till arrival since Green Island on 15th November instant when it then moderated and remained so till arrival.   |
| The British bark British Constitution reports left Newcastle, N.E.W. on 20th September; had on leaving variable winds to the Equator, which crossed on 27th Oct., had N.W. monsoon and heavy sea for two days; carried away a part of the bulwarks, and split several sails; on the 19th Nov., it moderated and continued doing so, as the land was neared and till arrival in port. |

## Auction Sales To-day.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| J. M. ARMSTRONG,<br>Household Furniture.   |  |
| THOMAS G. GLOVER,<br>Logs and Crooks of Teak.  |  |
| DA SILVA & CO.,<br>Household Furniture.  |  |
| FOR SALE.  |  |
| A SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE,<br>by Thurston, all complete, with new<br>Cloth—Price \$250. |  |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A TRAP PONY and HARNESS,<br>Apply to | DA SILVA & CO.,<br>Ground Floor HONGKONG HOTEL,<br>of 2002 Hongkong, 24th November, 1871. |
|                                      | PRIVATE APARTMENTS.   |

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| M. R. E. ROGERS having leased the<br>LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is<br>desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS,<br>having several suites of WELL FURNISHED<br>ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be<br>had with or without Board. Apply as above. | 178 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871. |
|--|-----------------------------------|

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| FOR SALE.  |                                    |
| A PHATON, last American style, with<br>India Rubber Springs, complete.<br>A pair of Jiva PONIES. |                                    |
| An American BILLIARD TABLE,<br>complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to                                 | LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.               |
| THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE<br>COMPANY, (LIMITED).  | 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871. |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000, in 25,000<br>SHARES of £20 EACH.                                   |                                    |
| CAPITAL PAID UP, £100,000.   |                                    |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| THE Company combines with all the legal ad-<br>vantages of other well managed Marine In-<br>surance Companies, distinctive features, which<br>offer special inducements to Insurers. The<br>Company's Articles of Association provide that<br>Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the<br>profits of the business. Whenever the net profits<br>in any year fall, will suffice to pay to the<br>Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their<br>paid up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus<br>is to be distributed pro rata amongst acts of<br>the Insurers as have paid during the year 2500<br>and upwards in premiums. |  |
|--|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The Undersigned, having been appointed<br>agents in China for the above Company, are<br>prepared to grant policies covering marine<br>risks at current rates. | SJEMSEN & CO.,<br>1557 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871. |
|---|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| TEN DOLLARS REWARD.   |  |
| On Tuesday evening between the Club<br>and the Hotel, for Club's Keys &c.   |  |
| WANTED, by a Gentleman, Private Board<br>and Lodging. Address T. D. Price<br>Office, 7d 191. Macao, 8th November, 1871. |  |

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole<br>Agents for the Sale of their Goods in<br>Hongkong and Olina by Messrs. J. & R. Ten-<br>Archibald, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Currie & Sons<br>Athwath. | 1901 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871. |
|--|------------------------------------|

## Banks.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING<br>CORPORATION. | SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £300,000.00 Dollars. |
|---|---|

Court of Directors:

Chairman—H. R. ROBERTS.

Deputy Chairman—T. PRICE, Esq.

Secretary, Genl. Secy.—

S. D. SMITH, Esq.

Genl. Manager—

E. M. ARMSTRONG.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

Interest ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Granted on approved Securities, and every document of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN GREGG, Chief Manager.

Office, 1 Queen's Road East.

HONGKONG, 9th November, 1871.

GERMANY BANK OF LONDON  
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremer.

HENRY GREEN, London.

CARL KRISTIAN, Copenhagen.

VICTOR FRANZ, Berlin.

JOHNSON MAXWELL, Berlin.

ADOLPH VON RIEDE, Cologne.

CHARLES FREDERICK BODEWEIN, London.

FREDERICK BOEDWEIN, London.

JOHN STEYER, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

MANAGING Director—OTTO NESTLE.

Assistant Manager—WILHELM BORN.

AUGUST THOMAS BROCKING, Bankers.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK  
BANK, LONDON.

HANOVER HOUSE, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C., April, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.



## TURN, DORTUNE, TURN THY WHEEL.

(Communicated to the Shanghai Courier.)  
He who organizes a new branch of Industry, or revives an old one, is always a benefactor to his species. He is the true philanthropist, the Friend of Man. For such men a statue should be erected in thidty his presence cheered and brightened; and his fellow should rise up and cheer him. How often shall we find want of sufficient self-glorification when we reflect that at this hour Shanghai possesses not one only, but several, of those estimable men?

We allude, of course, to those beneficent beings who have enabled the moral tone of our Settlement, and open a fair and unobtrusive path for all, by the establishment of Lotteries in our midst. Contenting themselves with a small per cent. on their transactions, these astute politicians have won the esteem, an elevating pursuit and honor of wealth, not avarice and laboriously earned by Commerce, but dropped, a golden prize, in the lap of the poorest amongst us. And Shanghai is quick to appreciate their institutions. The crowd of eager buyers throng round these benefactors, and clutch the magic ticket with the joy of Hope and fierce delight of the lottery, while the poor man waits on taking the money with all the grace of the money-lender of south-western Europe, wherever you turn over the earth, there you will find inaugurated the blessings of the Lottery! Happy Shanghai, now no longer without that refined and joyous sport, so long a pride and glory to the fragrant Philippines; able now to experience all the thrills of seductive Chance, with daily recurring zest, and desire for ever more; while the lottery ticket, the boy who has found a dollar on the street, the cook who has turned your entries into ready money—the washman who will tell you to-morrow that you will see your favorite table clothes no more. The grandmother of your master or boy, who has been killed often to gain her descendant a holiday, may now die in good earnest, for no more supplies will reach her humble abode in time to avail her in the lottery. Let me assure you, it is the lottery which has brought you prosperity to the lottery. Bring your money, all people bring it, and buy excitement and the chance of luck, pour out the silver dimes of Mexico at the feet of the children of Lisbon and Macao! Shroff and office-boys, butlers and coolies, steal and bring hither; you may win; and if you don't, stand more and try again. At the word, is there not the broad Whang-poo? There you shall sleep sweetly, when the end of your career arrives.

And what if envious moralists—pointing to the increase of crime and poverty, to the degradation of the natives, the bitter disappointment of sporting clerks, the curious invisibility of all the large prize winners, and the inevitable logical end of the whole business—shout the disgrace of a barbarous civilization, and the public gambling, in our much-admired Model City? Let them talk; the tickets sell. In this mode, too, our Western superiority display itself. Let the masses be demonized, let the lower ranks be hopelessly impoverished—let tides increase,—you, dear countrymen of the dutiful Canoees and the bold Vasco, you make your 10 per cent., and care a little for the clamour of peevish Parishes, as you do for the despair of helpless and ruined Chinese!

## THE BIRMINGHAM LIBERAL ASSOCIATION ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Birmingham Daily Gazette, Sep. 25.)  
Members of the Birmingham Liberal Association must, we should think, be shaking in their shoes. It is all up with ermine and coronets—general trees will soon be at a discount; the Herald's College must prepare to put up its shutters. Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham, has at length blown the trumpet of assault, and the walls of the Hereditary Chamber, like those of Jericho, must fall. For the Birmingham Liberal Association's first concert, this August bank holiday, "undoubtedly," the time has arrived when the hereditary principle in legislation, which neither invades wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body, must be abolished; when the Second Chamber must be brought into Union with the popular sympathies; and when the undoubted right of the House of Commons to carry the will of the people into action over all opposing interests and influences can be seen in its true light. Speaks Mr. Wright—indirectly, Mr. Baker. The time, of course, the thing is done. Why this circling except as a mere declaratory bull in law? Why this mocked "conference" after the Birmingham Liberal Association has declared itself? Of course all other similar bodies—ministers—will follow suit. Of course a conference will merely register the "Brimmagem" edit. They will never have trouble if Mr. Wright and Mr. Baker have the power to pack up the leadership of the Upper Chamber to pack up their traps and "get out of it!"

As the two Birmingham gentlemen have not adopted this more immediate course, we pluck up courage to say a few trembling words of depreciation of their terrible resolve. Let us venture to urge, the Birmingham circular bears the question in issue when it describes as "undoubtedly" the right of the House of Commons to carry the people's motion over all opposing interests and influences. Such a "right" is by no means "undoubted." For one we "doubt" it ourselves. Were it "undoubted," there would be no need of this agitation, which is levelled against an estate of the realm independent of the Commons, and endowed, whether Mr. J. S. Wright likes it or not, with power to set aside the conclusions of the Lower House. So that it is really nonsense to describe the House of Commons as "undoubtedly" the supreme and final authority of legislation, which possesses a monopoly of power from which there is no appeal. Such Mr. J. S. Wright may desire to see it—his wish is parent to his postulate; but, as a matter of fact, that postulate will not, and does not, hold water. We can understand his reason for assuming it, however; for to assume it is absolutely necessary to his argument. If liberal association and friends to themselves give weight, it must be upon the presumption that they are body the vox populi. It is true that there are dimensions among themselves—that the Liberal Association of Birmingham, for example, has upon occasion, appeared a house divided against itself. Still, thinking as elsewhere, Mr. J. S. Wright, like the Pope, is infallible. He represents the people. Whatever he says, they say, so we may assume any fact with which the people's interests are connected, as "undoubtedly" true, when they say it. Hence this phrase, which sits most ingeniously introduced into the matter the foundation on which the conference will proceed next November. The extent of the people's privileges is "undoubted." Mr. J. S. Wright and the Birmingham Liberal Association have power to determine that extent—enunciates those privileges. That is to say, as "undoubtedly" as it is possible for them to do so. Hence, to them, an "undoubted" right.

Away with this twaddle—the cant of an ambitious and recalcitrant minority! We, too, have our undoubted rights, and we will assert them. We have a right to assume that the principles of our Constitution are dear to Englishmen until Englishmen tell us to the contrary. We have a right to throw the curse protracted concerning dissatisfaction and disaffection upon the heads of all who do not share it. We have no right to accept the conclusions of a general order, if proved. We defy the Birmingham, or any other Liberal Association to prove it. And we recommend them not to try. The discontent—the dissatisfaction—of today, it not levelled against the House of Lords, but against Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues—against that Ministry of failure, which, weighed in the balance, has been found altogether wanting. It is not with the Upper House that "contemptuous contempt" is advised and importuned measures that the country is writhing with the weak and vacillating conductors who brought these bold measures forward—the wretched fruits of an abundant promise.

Upwards of 500 workmen are now engaged in converting Deptford Dockyard into a cattle market for the City of London.

A tailor in New York has just invented a new-fashioned coat; it has neither seam nor pocket. You get into it if you have to crawl out of your trousers.

Emma Aler, the wife of the gatekeeper at a level crossing on the Great Eastern Railway at Xordford, Suffolk, was attending to the gate in the temporary absence of her husband. She had safely passed three up trains, when a passenger down train rushed by. The poor woman does not appear to have observed the approach of this train, and when it came up she got into the gate half across the line. The engine stopped, and the woman, and sent her body flying 200 yards. When she was picked up she was quite dead.

## FREE TRADE IN RUSSIA.

The free-trade system was tried by the Russian Government in the year 1818, and with disastrous results. After an experience with it of twelve years, Count Nevezin, the Prime Minister, thus sadly spoke of its effects: "It is with the most lively feelings of regret we are compelled to record the painful experience which enables us to trace the following disaster, in view of which it seems to have been realized in Russia and Poland since the conclusion of the Act of December 7-19, 1818—Agriculture with out a market, industry without protection, language and decline, species is exported, and the most solid commercial houses are ruined."

The people of this country will recognize the picture, for they have several times experienced the same, and always in times when free-trade views have prevailed in the Government.—Philadelphian Press.

## A MAMMOTH STEAMER.

It is rumoured that Daniel Drew, Fink & Gould, and the Honorable of the Hanover line, have entered into some arrangement with the steamer owners for all, by the establishment of Lotteries in our midst. Contenting themselves with a small per cent. on their transactions, these astute politicians have won the esteem, an elevating pursuit and honor of wealth, not avarice and laboriously earned by Commerce, but dropped, a golden prize, in the lap of the poorest amongst us. And Shanghai is quick to appreciate their institutions. The crowd of eager buyers throng round these benefactors, and clutch the magic ticket with the joy of Hope and fierce delight of the lottery, while the poor man waits on taking the money with all the grace of the money-lender of south-western Europe, wherever you turn over the earth, there you will find inaugurated the blessings of the Lottery! Happy Shanghai, now no longer without that refined and joyous sport, so long a pride and glory to the fragrant Philippines; able now to experience all the thrills of seductive Chance, with daily recurring zest, and desire for ever more; while the lottery ticket, the boy who has found a dollar on the street, the cook who has turned your entries into ready money—the washman who will tell you to-morrow that you will see your favorite table clothes no more. The grandmother of your master or boy, who has been killed often to gain her descendant a holiday, may now die in good earnest, for no more supplies will reach her humble abode in time to avail her in the lottery. Let me assure you, it is the lottery which has brought you prosperity to the lottery. Bring your money, all people bring it, and buy excitement and the chance of luck, pour out the silver dimes of Mexico at the feet of the children of Lisbon and Macao! Shroff and office-boys, butlers and coolies, steal and bring hither; you may win; and if you don't, stand more and try again. At the word, is there not the broad Whang-poo? There you shall sleep sweetly, when the end of your career arrives.

And what if envious moralists—pointing to the increase of crime and poverty, to the degradation of the natives, the bitter disappointment of sporting clerks, the curious invisibility of all the large prize winners, and the inevitable logical end of the whole business—shout the disgrace of a barbarous civilization, and the public gambling, in our much-admired Model City? Let them talk; the tickets sell. In this mode, too, our Western superiority display itself. Let the masses be demonized, let the lower ranks be hopelessly impoverished—let tides increase,—you, dear countrymen of the dutiful Canoees and the bold Vasco, you make your 10 per cent., and care a little for the clamour of peevish Parishes, as you do for the despair of helpless and ruined Chinese!

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

November 20th, BIRMINGHAM.  
There has been some little excitement in the drug market for Patna, the day's business having been altogether in fulfilment of time bargain operations. A large amount of business of a speculative nature has been done, Patna having changed hands at \$710 cash, and \$715 on credit; Bazaar, \$705 to \$710. In Malwa nothing has been done; it is nominally quoted at \$620 to \$630 per picul. Patna, 11th sales, and three weeks' time to arrive, closed at \$720, with more buyers than sellers.

November 21st, MORNING.  
Patna, \$712 to \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 22nd, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 23rd, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 24th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 25th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 26th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 27th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 28th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 29th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 30th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

November 31st, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 1st, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 2nd, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 3rd, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 4th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 5th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 6th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 7th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 8th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 9th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 10th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any business on time. Hongkong firms are firm, with buyers at \$75 for end of the year. China is quiet at \$64. Steamboats have advanced, and are firm at 89 per cent. for cash.

December 11th, MORNING.  
China Traders' Bank, \$715; Bazaar, \$707 to \$710. No change in other kinds.

Bank shares have risen again in value, and are now offering at 82 per cent. for old, and 83 per cent. for new, cash; without any

## Extracts.

Paroisse Baudouin,  
(Fall Mall Gazette)

VERSAILLES.

Yesterday I went to the Orangerie to visit an unfortunate individual who had been detained there since the end of May. He was in fear, will soon be released, but he is still in prison.

In a street where I resided, he joined the insurrection because his neighbour, which strikes me as being as good a reason as any other. I found him in low spirits—anxious to be tried and released, as he innocently put it. He had written to ask me whether I could not compass either or both of these ends for him, and the object of my visit was to try and find out what I could do to help him. I told him that I could do no more than to give him the best advice I could, and that I would do the same every day. This end, I informed him, I could not be of more material assistance to him, and he answered that he should like some chocolate, a Lyons sausages, and some books. There was no difficulty about the chocolate or the sausages, the only thing was the books. "What books?" I asked.

"Any books," said he, "something that will make time seem less here between sunrise and bed-time. We see a few papers and magazines, but nothing that would interest us." I asked.

"Any books?" said he, "something that would be shot, and this doesn't amuse me." I thought this natural; and so, going out, called on the Lieutenant of gendarmerie on duty to her permission to have a parcel sent to him. I came to the last page of M. Duruy's book, which began in the year 1860. Beyond the author, were some more letters, a transcript of my own from newspaper extracts. I turned to a note labelled Sept. 4, 1870, which ran in this instructive wise:

"Prussian at Sedan. Napoleon III. prisoner. A proclamation from the Emperor calling upon all Frenchmen to keep united in face of the enemy. Deputies meet and majority propose that M. Thiers should be sent to Paris. Gouvernement, Council, Minister, &c., follow the example. There is no room for the idea. Mean while the members of the Left, with the people behind them, go to the Hotel de Ville and institute a Government of their own—Trochu, President; Favre, Foreign Affairs; Simon, Public Instruction; &c."

So on the 4th, I collected some works of French history post 1860, and among them the History of France by M. Duruy. Yet somehow, as I set these volumes together, the Lieutenant's caution as to dangerous books recurred to me, and I decided that 1860 must be the limit of my collection.

The choice has disappeared in Germany. The German has returned to the old German fashion of plaiting the hair into silken braids, and pointing to him the duties he owed to that society which was keeping him in prison for his own good. Here I called to mind a very remarkable sentence in M. Jules Simon's last circular to the readers of Académie:—"The object of all education, M. le Recteur, should be to train children for the fulfillment of their civic duties. They must learn respect for the law, obedience to authority, and love of the great example of conduct that may be given by a statesman's life."

There appears in this passage a recent speech of M. Thiers:—"Il faut que l'ordre des révoltes se penche d'un côté pour l'autre; apprenez l'amour et la soumission à l'autre, je le respecte." To this, Yes! if I could only teach 1860 to respect authority! To be sure, it was a little late now, but, taking things at their worth, and giving them their due, I suppose there would be some kind of constitutional authorities there, and it would be a great point if I could bring him to respect them. A kindly thought occurred to me. I would take a pencil and mark out such passages as would impress upon 1860 that love of order indicated by M. Thiers, those great historic examples recommended by M. Simon. He would not know what had been done especially for him. He would also through the book in the intervals of his daily exercise, be made to understand that 1860 would be mastered into his soul, instilling the fruitful lessons that revolutions never lead to anything but disgrace and Nonchalance—never. There was a pencil lying at hand; rather pleased with myself, I took the history and made myself comfortable in an arm-chair. Then I opened the third volume and began to read.—The true history of France was almost as bad as to commence with the great and glorious days of 1789, which manifested the people from the Duke of Rohan and priests, established the doctrine of equality, and consecrated these eternal principles of freedom which "No; this world's" do. If 1860 read this he might be running away with wrong notions. I kept some pages. It was a condensed Charles, X.—"About this time the object of the English party became to nominate the General of M. Jacques Laffitte, the banker. For most of the Generals de Lafayette and Lamereux, M. Le Maire, M. Casimir-Périer, and M. Thiers, who was already famous from his "History of the Revolution." The ostensible object of these patriots was literary conversation, but their real purpose was to organise resistance against the decree of a despotic Government and to prepare that glorious revolution which for ever exiled Bourbons, and, by giving birth to France her motherland, restored her to it with herself. The fighting lasted three days, but after proclamations of valor the people were everywhere victorious. The cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon the principal combatants, and a medal struck to reward the others. MM. Laffitte and Thiers became members of the Cabinet, and in 1862 a bronze column was erected on the Place de la Bastille containing their inscription. To the right of the French citizens who took up arms and fought for the liberty liberties on the memorable days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, 1830." To the glories of the citizens who took up arms! No, that wouldn't do either—it was just what 1860 had been doing, and he might write and ask me why he, too, wasn't a Cabinet Minister? What should I say if he insisted upon knowing why M. Thiers was President of the Republic, while he, 1860, was about to be President? He would be compelled to admit that M. Thiers was not a patriot, and that he, 1860, was nothing but an usurper; he would request me to prove this, and it is not always so easy to prove these things. Thus I came to the year '48—France had become a Republic, and known as "L'EMPIRE," at present in the occupation of J. MEHEU, Esq. Bowring Alley, Coach House, 1871, Lombard Street, London, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1821.

TO LET  
With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872.

THE TWO COMMODORS 3 ROOMED HOUSES, situated on 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, St. John's Wood, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on.

RAWLING MEDLEN & CO., 1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET  
With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872.

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club," Water and Gas laid on. Apply to WILSON & SALWYAT, Architects, &c., 1846, Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.  
In various Ports of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with size, locality and terms can be seen at No. 47, Wyndham Street.

THEOS. W. BARRINGTON, 632 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET  
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Ghan-skin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOOT, 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET  
With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hang-kow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

R. WALKER & CO., 1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET  
With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872.

THE THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situated on Island No. 33, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

F. TURNER & CO., 183 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

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